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the best remedy for all diseases of the

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only one that can be taken in any form

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GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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THESE Caps may be used for any purpose.

The directions for preserving fruit and vegetables,

accompany the Caps. This mode is simple and

easy, and will preserve fruit and vegetables for

months. The Caps are made of glass, and are

perfectly hermetical. They are made in

various sizes, and are adapted for all

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Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretion

of Pus, Stricture, Catarrh, and all diseases of the

Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from

whichever cause they may have originated, and

no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which

when once seated in the system, will surely be

the constitution and sap the very vital fluids of

life, do not start up every day in agony, like this, and

the species with glaring insensibility, but well calmed

to receive the young, and those not so calmed

with their friends. You cannot too soon get rid of the

selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract BUCHU has been pronounced

by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever

known. It is a perfectly pure, pleasant, and

palatable, and very innocent in its action, and

throughout it purifies every particle of the

rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease,

and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the

secretions of the bladder.

Constitutional Health, brought on by self-

poisoning, a most terrible disease, which has brought

down upon the human race, and which has

blasted the brilliant hopes of parents, and

languished in the bed of the young, and many

of the noblest spirits of the world, and which

And as a medicine which will not harm every-

body, from the sturdy delegate to the confined in-

valid, no equal to be found, acting both as a cure

and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID-EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising

from impurities of the blood, and all diseases arising

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From the President's Message.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

Placed in the Office of Chief Magistrate,

as the executive agent of the whole country,

bound to take care that the laws be

faithfully executed, and especially enjoined

by the Constitution to give information

to Congress on the state of the Union,

it would be palpable neglect of duty on

my part to pass over a subject like this

which, beyond all things at the present

time vitally concerns individual and pub-

lic security.

It has been a matter of painful regret to

see States, conspicuous in their ser-

vices in founding this Republic, and

equally sharing its advantages, disregard

their constitutional obligations to it. Al-

though conscious of their inability to

admitted, and palpable evils of their

own, and which are completely within

their jurisdiction, they engage in the of-

ensive and hopeless undertaking of re-

forming the domestic institutions of other

States, wholly beyond their control and

authority. In the vain pursuit of ends

by them entirely unattainable, and which

they may not legally attempt to compass,

they peril the very existence of the

constitution, and all the countless benefits

which it has conferred. While the people

of the Southern States confine their

attention to their own affairs, not presum-

ing officiously to interfere with the so-

cial institutions of the Northern States,

too many of the inhabitants of the latter

are permanently organized in associations

to inflict injury on the former, by wrong-

ful acts, which would because of war as

between foreign powers, and only fail to

be such in our system, because perpet-

rated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject

as truth and the occasion require, with-

out noticing the reiterated, but ground-

less, allegation, that the South has per-

sistently asserted claims and obtained

advantages in the practical administration

of the general government, to the prejudice

of the North, and in which the latter has

acquiesced. That is, the States, which

either promote or tolerate attacks on the

rights of persons and of property in other

States, to disguise their own injustice,

pretend or imagine, and constantly aver,

that they whose constitutional rights are

thus systematically assailed, are them-

selves the aggressors. At the present

time, this impudent aggression, resting,

as it does, only in the vague, declamatory

charges of political agitators, resolves it-

self into misapprehension, misinterpre-

tation, of the principles and facts of the

political organization of the new Territories

of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When

the ordinance, which provided for the

government of the territory north-west of

the river Ohio, and for its eventual sub-

division into new States, was adopted in

the Congress of the confederation, it is

public, and had begun to turn their atten-

sion to the full and systematic develop-

ment of the internal resources of the

Union.

Among the transcendent controversies of

that period, the most conspicuous was the

question of regulation by Congress of the

social condition of the future States to be

founded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the

Territory north-west of the river Ohio

had contained

the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their peaceful and silent, but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State whose constitution clearly embraced a republican form of government, being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either dissolution and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as actually to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperiled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it.

I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1855.

From the Yeoman.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Democratic State Convention, held in Frankfort on the 9th of January 1856.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol. Jephtha Dudley, chairman of the State Central Committee called the meeting to order and on motion R. B. J. Tyeiman and all the other Democratic delegates in attendance were appointed Secretaries for the purpose of organization.

On motion of J. Dudley, Dr. Nathan Gaither of Adair was appointed temporary Chairman of the Convention.

A call of the counties was ordered, whereupon the following delegations responded:

There were representatives from 81 counties in the Convention, owing to the cramped state of our columns, we forbear to publish any but the Scott delegation, as follows:

Scott—Gen. William Johnson, L. B. Dickerson, W. S. Darnaby, R. P. Snell, Gen. Pratt, Remus Payne, A. Payne, R. S. Hopkins, G. Toppass, D. Mood Hiram Wood.

It was then moved that the chairman appoint a committee composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, to prepare a permanent organization of

the Convention, and the following gentlemen were named as the Committee:

From the First District—G. B. Cook.
From the Second District—Wm. Norris.
From the Third District—B. L. Clark.
From the Fourth District—J. H. Garrard.
From the Fifth District—B. Magoffin.
From the Sixth District—Dan'l Garrard.
From the Seventh District—Levi Tyler.
From the Eighth District—Lucius Desha.
From the Ninth District—Jno. C. Mason.
From the Tenth District—J. W. Stevenson.

While the committee were out Col. William Preston, Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Col. H. C. Harris, Selucius Garfield, Esq. Dr. Breckinridge, of Louisville, and other distinguished democrats addressed the Convention.

The committee on organization through their chairman—Lucius Desha made the following nomination of permanent officers which was adopted:

President—Dr. Nathan Gaither of Adair.

Vice Presidents—R. D. Gholson, of Ballard, L. W. Powell, of Henderson, J. S. Barlow, of Barren, A. J. James, of Pulaski, C. A. Wickliffe, of Nelson, J. P. Martin, of Floyd, W. G. Willetts, of Olinham, J. T. Pratt, of Scott, Emory Whitaker, of Mason, and Robert Wallace of Denton.

Secretaries—J. H. Harney, of Louisville, J. C. Noble, of Louisville, R. B. J. Tyeiman, of Paducah, H. M. McCarty, of Bardonia, S. I. M. Major, of Frankfort, A. E. Gibbons, of Harrodsburg, James H. Thwaites, of Somerset, Sam Williams, of Paris, J. H. Johnson, of Lexington and all other Kentucky democratic editors in attendance.

On motion of Gen. L. Desha the rules of order of the Kentucky House of Representatives were adopted to govern the further proceedings of this Convention. J. C. Breckinridge moved that the delegates of each Congressional District meet separately after the adjournment for dinner, and report one of their number as a member of a committee on resolutions, and another as a member of a committee on State organization, and also to report their selection of elector and assistant electors, and delegates to the National Democratic Convention and alternates for their respective districts.

This motion was adopted, and then the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The several district committees then handed in their reports, which were read and referred to the committee on resolutions, consisting of the following persons:

1st District—G. W. Silvertooth.
2d—L. W. Powell.
3d—J. M. Sharp.
4th—A. J. James.
5th—G. W. Kavanaugh.
6th—Samuel Lusk.
7th—J. H. Harney.
8th—L. B. Dickerson.
9th—J. C. Mason.
10th—Robert Wallace.

R. B. J. Tyeiman, chairman, read the report of the Committee on State Organization, which is as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of a perfect organization of the democratic party in Kentucky in the approaching national contest there shall be a State central committee, to consist of seven members, located at Frankfort. There shall also be a central committee for each congressional district.

2d. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the central committee to attend to the organization of the party in the State, and to recommend to congressional district central committees such steps for that end as to them may seem expedient.

3d. Resolved, That Jephtha Dudley, James Shannon, S. I. M. Major, Isaac Wingate, D. M. Bowen, Wm. French, and P. U. Major, be the central committee for the State at large, to continue in office until the meeting of the next democratic State convention.

Resolved, That the central committees of the different districts be as follows:

For lack of space we omit all but the names of the central committee of the 8th district; supposing that the names of the balance will but little interest our readers.

8. B. B. Taylor, C. C. Rogers, Thomas Waters, Frank McClellan, C. W. Woolley, and J. H. Johnson.

Ifter some discussion as to the propriety of locating the State central committee in Frankfort, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended that each district committee appoint county committees, and that the county committees appoint county electors and assistant electors, and a vigilance committee in each district.

Resolved, That every democrat in the State, who is in the habit of public speaking, is hereby respectfully requested to devote as much time as possible in publicly discussing the principles at issue before the country.

Resolved, That we recommend that the county committees report to the district committees, and the district committees to the State central committee as often as they may deem practicable.

Resolved, That the several committees, State, district and county, have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their respective bodies, and that the several committees are invested with all powers necessary to carry out a perfect organization of the party, and secure the triumph of its principles.

R. B. J. TYEIMAN, Clerk.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again after supper.

Night Session.

The Convention met again at seven and a half o'clock.

Gov. Powell, as chairman, announced report from the committee on resolutions, which resolutions, &c., were read, to-wit:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a political compact between the people of independent sovereignties which bestows paragoned, but leaves those not delegated to the States respectively, or to the people that a vigilant guard against the centralization of those powers is essential to the preservation of our institutions, and that by the instrument, Congress has no power express

or implied, to establish, abolish or prohibit slavery in the States or Territories.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the time honored principle of the Democracy, and believe that the only safe guarantee for the public tranquility is a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of slavery applying alike to the States and Territories, observed in the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, and confirmed in the Nebraska and Kansas act, the corollary of the former measure, by which Congress has declared that it is their true intent and meaning not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, but to leave the people thereof free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that we do pledge ourselves to resist the repeal, amendment or modification of the Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas and Nebraska act of '54, as we hold that they are wise and just measures, and should be maintained undisturbed for the preservation of the national peace, and the union of the States.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is founded upon the fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality among all the States of the Union, and it is not competent for Congress or any other power to impose upon new States coming into the Union, any condition or restriction in respect to their domestic institutions or internal concerns, which the Federal Constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort on the part of Congress or any other body, to violate this principle, should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as an attempt to trample upon the Constitution and destroy our glorious Union.

Resolved, That all men have a natural right, antecedent to the formation of civil society, and beyond the control of the government, to religious freedom, the surrender of which cannot be relinquished even by the consent of the citizen, in a free government; that much less can any mere party, or a cabal, regulate that right by any party compact, or by any other means; and that we hold that the "know nothing" order, and the "protection of Catholics" have violated this sacred principle, and are bigoted enemies to religious liberty, and foes to our Constitution, our laws and our free government.

Resolved, That we do not recognize any distinction among citizens of the United States, based upon the aristocratic principle of birth, and we hold that it is dishonorable to repudiate the contract given by the government to the citizen, and to deprive him of the rights of American citizenship in its letters of naturalization, and afterwards by a party compact, to deprive naturalized citizens from the full benefits, while we leave them subject to the full burdens of the agreement, and the obligations of the contract.

Resolved, That the open discussion of public affairs is the foundation of the intelligence of the people and the safeguard of freedom; that any secret association of brotherhood for political objects, is dangerous to free institutions, is destructive of the moral character of the citizen, and contrary to the frank and manly character of the American; and that we regard with abhorrence the organization, falsehood and treachery of the "know nothing" order.

Resolved, That the recent election in the city of Louisville was marked by the most glaring fraud upon the elective franchise, amid configurations, murders, and barbarities, and that the "know nothing" order, and the "protection of Catholics" have violated this sacred principle, and are bigoted enemies to religious liberty, and foes to our Constitution, our laws and our free government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, and the administration, have been faithful to the principles of the Democracy, and especially deserve the thanks of the country for the course pursued in relation to the Kansas and Nebraska act, for the measures to secure our western frontiers, and for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the government in an foreign relations, and that we cordially and heartily approve of the measures of the President of the United States, to the present Congress, and the Democracy of Kentucky, and we endorse the noble, patriotic and national sentiments therein contained.

Resolved, That the sectional hate which has been engendered in the country, the bloody tumult which have marked the progress of the "know nothing" order, the inefficient administration of the law, and the social and political demoralization that has followed, call upon all honest and patriotic Americans, whether Whigs or Democrats, regardless of past opinions, to make common cause against the secret order of know nothings, and to preserve inviolate the blessings of civil and religious liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to those Whigs, who, loving the republic more than party, gave patriotic support to those principles which lie at the foundation of public liberty and social order; we hail them as brothers and co-laborers in the great contest for equal rights and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the Northern Democracy are entitled to the thanks of all good and true patriots, for their firm adherence to the Constitution and steady support of sound principles.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Democratic members of the present Congress, standing upon the broad, free and national platform of the Democratic party, securing an honest government with all factions their action, reflects the will of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That the democratic press of Kentucky is entitled to the thanks of the able and fearless members in which it has advanced the principles of the democratic party, and we earnestly request the democratic press every effort to extend the circulation of democratic papers among the people.

The committee reported the following:

Electors.

For the State at large—Hon. Elijah Hise, Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

Alternates—Thomas C. McCarty, of Daviess, Selucius Garfield, of Bourbon, 8th District—Robert W. Woolley, of Fayette.

Assistants—John A. Prall, of Woodford, Wm. —

Delegates to the National Convention.

For the State at large.

Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson.
Hon. Beriah Magoffin, of Mercer.
Hon. Wm. Preston, of Louisville.
Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Fayette.

Alternates.

Robert Wallace, of Kenton.
Col. Geo. A. Caldwell, of Louisville.
Hon. Samuel Lusk, of Garrard.
Thomas Hazenrigg, of Montgomery.

Eighth District.

Delegates—Lucius Desha, of Harrison, L. B. Dickerson, of Scott.

Alternates—S. Garfield, of Bourbon, R. W. Woolley, of Fayette.

After some discussion with reference to the basis of representation—

A motion was made to adjourn sine die, but on request leave was given to Hon. John C. Mason to introduce the following resolution.

Resolved, That hereafter the basis of representation in convention shall be the democratic strength of the State—giving to each county one vote for every one hundred democratic votes in such county as shown by the last general election, and one vote or fraction over fifty.

Dr. Smalley, of Mercer, and Gov. Powell addressed the Convention at some length.

Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted, and it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published.

On motion the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman for the able and impartial manner with which he had presided over its deliberations, to the Secretaries for an efficient discharge of duty, and to the House of Representatives for the use of the Hall.

Speeches were made by the Hon. Wm.

NEW BRANCH OF THE CLOTHING TRADE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS

IN

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THOS. P. DILL, & CO.

165 CHESTNUT STREET.

ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE established an immense Clothing House for the Manufacture and sale of the most elegant

CLOTHING,

that money and art can produce, in anticipation of the wants of the Southern

CASH BUYERS,

who have heretofore gone to New York for that part of their stock. T. P. Dill, & Co. are determined at lower prices for cash, shall offer a larger or more varied stock or finer or better made or Jan. 10, 1856-45-3m

Preston, Beriah Magoffin, R. W. Woolley, Col. R. D. Gholson, and Hon. D. Merriweather, and then the Convention adjourned sine die.

NATHAN GAITHER, President.

J. H. HARNEY,
R. B. J. TYEIMAN,
H. M. MCCARTY,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
J. H. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.

SENATE.—MR. IRVINE, from a Select Committee, reported the following Bill, viz:

A Bill to amend the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That—

1. It laws authorizing the granting of license to any one to sell spirituous or vinous liquors, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. Persons having spirituous or vinous liquors for sale, and persons engaged in the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall not give, sell, loan, or deliver to any person, any part thereof, or the mixture of either, to be drank in the house, or on the premises, or adjacent thereto; and if it is so drunk, it shall be evidence of a sale, gift, loan, or delivery for that purpose. And sales, gifts, loans, and deliveries by persons in the family, or in the service of the owner for the time being, shall be considered as sales, gifts, loans, and deliveries by the owner.

3. No person except the owner of a slave, or the parent of a minor white person, shall give, sell, loan, or deliver to a slave or white person under the age of twenty-one years, any spirituous or vinous liquors, or the mixture of either. Nor shall any person whatever sell, give, loan, or deliver to any free negro, any spirituous or vinous liquors, or the mixture of either. Physicians administering spirituous or vinous liquors are excepted from the provisions of this act.

4. Every person offending in any of the particulars of the preceding sections, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars; and violating in any respect twice shall constitute them the keepers of tippling houses, and subject them to the penalties now imposed by law for such an offense.

5. There shall be no remedy in any of the Courts of this State upon any contract for the purchase or sale of any spirituous liquors in quantities less than a gallon. This shall be remedy in all the Courts of this State having jurisdiction of like sums to recover back money or property paid upon the purchase of any spirituous liquors under a gallon as aforesaid, or in consideration thereof, which may be asserted by the purchaser, his widow, heirs, and personal representatives, or any one or more of them, at any time within five years from the accrual of cause of action.

6. A second conviction of a violation of this act, or any other statute against the sale of spirituous or vinous liquors, shall subject the party to double the penalty imposed, and it shall moreover be the duty of the Court trying the case, forthwith to issue writ to the proper officer, commanding him to seize and destroy all the spirituous or vinous liquors in the defendant's possession, and also the vessels used in keeping or sale thereof.

7. If any slave enter any house in which spirituous liquors are kept for sale in the night-time or on the Sabbath day, without the authority of the master of such slave for the time being, it shall be prima facie evidence against the owner and keeper of such house of a violation of the third section of this act.

8. No person shall keep any house, room, booth, shanty, or other place for the purpose of drinking spirituous or vinous liquors. And any person violating this shall be adjudged to be the keeper of a tippling house, and shall be subjected to the penalty now provided by law for that offense.

9. Any person who shall be the keeper of a store or grocery, who shall employ or keep in his service as a salesman, any negro, free or slave, shall be subject to a fine of — dollars.

[From the New York Ledger.]

MARRIAGE OF FANNY FERN.—We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldridge, (so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern,) was married on Saturday, the 15th inst., to Mr. James Parton, well known in the literary circles as the author of 'The Life of Horace Greeley.'

GEORGETOWN & PARIS REGULAR LINE.

On and after the 1st Day of January, 1856

I WILL RUN A DAILY LINE OF STAGES

between these two points, and until further notice is given, will leave each place at follows:

Georgetown, 8 o'clock, A. M.
Paris, 5 o'clock, P. M.

R. S. HOPKINS.

From Georgetown to my Depot on the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, will continue to run my

COACHES

as heretofore, to connect with all trains to Louisville. I thank you for former patronage, and hope for a continuance of the same.

R. S. HOPKINS.

Jan. 3, 1856-44-2m.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, nor even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around the roots, which are thus firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force of mastication, can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gums of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face are restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame-work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so constructed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their position. They are covered with the above named gum compound, and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, & having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographs and Daguerrotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without any improvement, and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platinum, the purity of which presents even the slightest taint, or the least taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in various parts of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

Dr. Allen has arrangements by which he is enabled to serve persons from a distance, immediately on arrival—thereby saving expense.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond st., N. Y.

P. S. Persons desiring further information in reference to the above, will be furnished with pamphlets, free of postage, by sending a note with address to Dr. J. ALLEN.

Jan. 3, 1856-44-2m.

NURSERYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, AND FARMERS.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL REVIEW:

A JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART, SUPERBLY AND PROSPEROUSLY ILLUSTRATED.

Devoted to the Advancement of the Rural Interests in America.

This is one of the largest and most elaborate works of the kind in the world.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features. Each number contains from two to four engravings of useful edifices, from designs by eminent and skillful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening; engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifully the work.

Engravings of new plants, new flowers, new Vegetables, &c., are illustrated and described as soon as their respective qualities can be determined, forming the most complete and elegant Manual of Rural Husbandry ever attempted.

An experienced corps of practical writers, seven in number, are engaged to fill its columns.

It contains seventy large pages, and is printed on the finest pearl-primed paper, manufactured expressly.

75 CENTS—\$2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber allowed to those who act as agents. \$1.000 will be distributed at the end of the year among those who send in the twenty largest lists of subscribers. Those remaining will be paid in cash. The first premium will be given.

The following are selected from hundreds of similar notices, voluntarily contributed by contemporaneous publications:

The Horticultural Review deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downing. —*Knox Courier.*

The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come under our observation. —*Agriculturist.*

Mr. Reagles, the Editor of the Horticultural Review, is a practical horticulturist, and one of the finest scholars our country boasts of. He possesses the glowing descriptive powers of Dickens, the elegant gossip of Waverley, and the thorough knowledge of rural art. —*State Palace Times.*

Farmers, buy it for your sons—buy it for your daughters. It is a rich intellectual treat; a rare combination of the beautiful and the useful. —*Argus N. Y.*

We had thought that in Downing's death, the eloquent advocate of rural adornment had become only a cherished remembrance; but in Mr. Reagles we discover an equally rich mine of ornamental wealth, that betokens the influence of the spirit that is gone. —*Montrose Tribune.*

Advertisers will find this an unsurpassed medium of publicity, as the Horticultural Review circulates extensively in every State in the Union. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$10 per page.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

Those requiring Wood Engraving can have their orders executed in an unrivalled manner. *Animalcules* is given in views of ANIMALS; an experienced English Draughtsman is engaged for this express purpose. Persons living at a distance can forward a large quantity of the object by mail, they will engrave well, which will be a sufficient guide to obtain a perfect reproduction. Stock breeders will be dealt with on very liberal terms. A full and complete list is already very large. A full and complete list is already very large. A full and complete list is already very large. A full and complete list is already very large.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS can be furnished on every useful subject, from both English and American publications, by enclosing to our address the price of the book required, or the object desired. Specimens will be forwarded on the receipt of 15 cts. in postage stamps.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
205 Broadway, New York.

Dec. 29, 1855-42-4m.

NEW FIRM.

GROCERY,

Commission and Forwarding BUSINESS.

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GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

of SWIFT & SON, on Chestnut, in the city of Lexington, where they will continue the

GROCERY, Commission and Forwarding Business.

From their experience, and their determination to devote their whole time and attention to the business, they hope to merit and receive a due share of the public patronage. Their

STOCK OF GROCERIES

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They will pay extra attention to the

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and hope to render satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

JOHN J. HUNTER,
BEN. G. BRUCE.

Jan. 10, 1856-45-3m.
Georgetown Herald copy to suit of \$2 den charge this office.—*Cherokee.*

